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**For the Prop
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THE Lane Mill
THE FARMER'S
ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1822 ;

**BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE
OR LEAP YEAR,**

And Second of the Reign of His Majesty GEORGE IV.

**CONTAINING, BESIDES THE USUAL ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS,
A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MATTER, USEFUL AND
ENTERTAINING,**



Time, in advance, behind him hides his wings,
And seems to creep deceitful with his age :
Behold him, when past by ; what then is seen,
But his broad pinions swifter than the winds ?
And all mankind in contradiction strong,
Rueful, aguish ! cry out on his career.

YOUNG.

HALIFAX :

PRINTED BY EDMUND WARD,

For the Proprietor, GEORGE EATON, and for Sale at his Book Store, the
Free Press Office, and the principal Stores throughout the Province.

A TABLE
OF
THE SUN'S DECLINATION,
For the Years 1814, 1818, 1822, 1226,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	south	south	south	north	north	north	north	north	north	south	south	south
1	23 3 17 11	7 42	4 25	14 58	22 1	23 10	18 9	8 27	3 2	14 20	21 47	
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4	22 46	16 19	5 34	15 52	22 24	22 56	17 23	7 21	4 12	15 17	22 13	
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6	22 33	15 43	5 47	6 19	16 26	22 38	22 45	6 36	4 59	15 54	23 29	
7	22 25	15 24	5 24	6 42	16 43	22 44	22 39	6 14	5 22	16 12	23 36	
8	22 18	15 5	5 1	7 4	16 59	22 49	22 33	6 17	5 51	16 30	23 43	
9	22 9	14 46	4 37	7 27	17 16	22 53	22 26	1 0	5 29	6 8	16 47	22 49
10	22 1	14 27	4 14	7 49	17 32	23 0	22 19	15 43	5 6	6 31	17 4	22 55
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17	20 49	12 5	1 29	10 21	19 15	23 23	21 18	1 4	2 25	9 8	18 56	23 23
18	20 37	11 44	1 5	10 42	19 28	23 25	21 8	13 15	2 2	9 30	19 10	23 24
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22	19 45	10 18	0 30	12 5	20 19	23 28	20 25	11 56	0 28	10 56	20 5	23 28
23	19 31	9 56	0 54	12 25	20 31	23 27	20 11	11 36	0 5	11 18	20 18	23 28
24	19 17	9 34	1 17	12 45	20 42	23 27	19 59	11 16	0 19	11 39	20 30	23 27
25	19 2	9 12	1 41	13 4	20 53	23 25	19 46	10 55	0 42	11 59	20 43	23 26
26	18 48	8 50	2 4	13 24	21 4	23 24	19 33	10 34	1 5	12 20	20 54	23 24
27	18 32	8 27	2 28	13 43	21 14	23 22	19 20	10 13	1 29	12 41	21 6	23 22
28	18 17	8 5	2 51	14 2	21 24	23 19	19 6	9 52	1 52	13 1	21 16	23 19
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WHITE, &c.

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G n M'Herron A white burgee with a blue fly

W K. Reynolds Ditto with a red cross

of it

The above signals are worn at the main. Upon a vessel arriving in
sight from the Light House so wearing her signal, a similar one is
hoisted on the Telegraph Staff, or at the yard-arm of the Signal Staff
at Fort George, with a Pendant under it, descriptive of the class of
vessels she belongs to.

TO TRAVELLERS;

*For the information of Travellers between Windsor and Parrsbo-
rough, &c.*

THE Parrsborough Packet sails regularly between Windsor and
Parrsborough every week, from the 1st April to Christmas, viz.
leaves Parrsborough on Monday, wind and weather permitting so as
to be at Windsor on Tuesday; and will sail from thence the first high
water that happens at or after eight o'clock in the morning of that
day: the Packet frequently goes twice or three times a week when
business requires it.

Time of going through the Falls.

THE Falls are level (or still water) about three hours and an half
on the Flood and about two hours and an half on the ebb, which
makes it passable four times in 24 hours about 10 or 15 minutes each
time.—No other rule can be given, as much depends on the floods in
the River St. John, and the time of high water or full sea, which is of-
ten hastened by winds, and in the proportion to the height of them.

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A TABLE OF THE SUN'S DECLINATION, For the Years 1814, 1818, 1822, 1226,

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BEING THE SECOND AFTER LEAP YEAR.

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	which
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5	22	40	16	1	6	10	5	56	16	9	22	31	22
6	22	33	15	43	5	47	6	19	16	26	22	38	22
7	22	25	15	24	5	24	6	42	16	43	22	44	22
8	22	18	15	5	5	1	7	4	16	59	22	49	22
9	22	9	14	46	4	37	7	27	17	16	22	55	22
10	22	1	14	27	4	14	7	49	17	32	23	0	22
11	21	53	14	7	3	50	8	11	17	47	23	4	23
12	21	42	13	48	3	27	8	33	18	3	23	9	22
13	21	32	13	28	3	3	8	55	18	18	23	12	21
14	21	22	13	7	2	40	9	17	18	32	23	16	21
15	21	11	12	47	2	16	9	38	18	47	23	19	21
16	21	0	12	26	1	52	10	0	19	1	23	21	21
17	20	49	12	5	1	29	10	21	19	15	23	23	21
18	20	37	11	44	1	5	10	42	19	28	23	25	21
19	20	24	11	23	0	41	11	3	10	42	23	26	20
20	20	12	11	2	0	17	11	24	10	54	23	27	20
21	19	58	10	40	0	68	11	44	20	1	23	28	20
22	19	45	10	18	0	30	12	5	20	19	23	28	20
23	19	31	9	56	0	54	12	25	20	31	23	27	20
24	19	17	9	34	1	17	12	45	20	42	23	27	19
25	19	2	9	12	1	41	13	4	20	53	23	25	19
26	18	48	8	50	2	4	13	24	21	4	23	24	19
27	18	32	8	27	2	28	13	43	21	14	23	23	19
28	18	17	8	5	2	51	14	2	21	24	23	19	19
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A Canard & Son blue flag, centre a star
 Belcher & Binney Do crossed white
 Win. Pryor blue and white flag, blue uppermost
 Collins and Allison. A blue Burgee
 Peter Grant A blue do centre letter G
 John Clark. A blue do crossed white diagonally
 T & L Piers A yellow flag, centre a blue ball
 John W. tham A yellow blue and yellow flag

GREEN, &c.

Law. Doyle A green burgee, centre a harp

WHITE, &c.

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ROADS to the Principal TOWNS in the PROVINCE,
From Halifax, with the Names of Inkeepers.

From Halifax to M		Blauvelt's, Tusket		Moore's	1
<i>Sackville Bridge</i>	10	<i>village</i>	10	<i>Macan bridge, Fur-</i>	
Mitchell's	5	Nickerson's Apublic		<i>long's</i>	8
Springfield	5	<i>River</i>	8	Read's Macan river	4
Eglinton	3	Sinney's Apublic bay	5	Napan Pugsley's	5
Pence's farm	4	Earkins Pubuico R.	10	Amherst, Embree's	7
Wood's	5	Kendrick's Barriug-		—Bent's	2
Montague-house	6	<i>ton</i>	13	Whetherhead & Yau-	
Windsor	8	Powell's Clyde river	5	dell's Fort Cumber.	7
Ferry at Falmouth	3	Hargrave's Shel-			
Half-way River	5	<i>burne</i>	18	Whole distance	118
Bishop's farm	7				
Fowler's	3	Whole distance	164	To Cumberland by Col-	
Peck's	7			<i>chester.</i>	
Ingles' farm	4	From Halifax to Lu-		Emerson's	9
Marshall's	5	<i>nenburgh</i>		Fultz's	3
Aylsford township	6	To nine mile house	9	Fletcher's	6½
		Hamishe's, head of		Whitter's (Col's farm)	2
Buskirk's	6	St Margaret's hay	22	Holland's	1
Clermont (seat of late		Church's, Chester	16	Hall's	4½
Bishop Nova Scotia)	1	Crandle's head of		Key's	6
Dodge's farm	7	Chester bason	5	M'Keen's	3½
Leonard's farm	11	Zwicker's head of		Andrew's Gray's R.	3
Hick's ferry	6	Mahone bay	15	Mason's	1½
Annapolis ferry	15	Heckman's	6	Wallace's	5
Whole distance	132			Gourley's	3
		Whole distance	73	Polly's	3½
				Clark's	7½
From Annapolis to		From Lunenburg to Li-		W Dickson's, Truro	5½
<i>Shelburne.</i>		<i>verpool.</i>		Blanchard's	1
From Annapolis to		To Magnir's ferry,		R Dickson's Ouslow	4
Clements Church	9	<i>Lahave river</i>	7	R Flemming, Lond'y	8
Bear-river bridge	8	Drew's Inn	7	J Flemming's	2
Read & Co Digby	9	Conrad's ferry, Port		Widow M'Kim's	5
Everets's Weymouth		<i>Medway</i>	7	Harrison's	6
<i>road</i>	13	M. Vicar's Inn	3	Sutherland's	4
Cosman's Weymouth		Ball's Inn, Herring		Purdy's	7
Church	6	<i>Cove</i>	8	Riv. Philip, Donkin	9
Journe's, Sissibo R.	4	M'Lean's, Liverpool	2	Chapman's	9
Comeau's, Clare	9			Amherst Morse's	10
Terrian's, Montagan		Whole distance	34	Fort Cumberland,	
<i>Co's</i>	10			<i>Wetherhead's</i>	7
Deva's Salmon R	10	To Cumberland via			
Corning beaver-river	4	<i>Parrsborough.</i>		Whole distance	136½
Parry's Yarmouth-		<i>Windsor</i>	45		
<i>Lakes</i>	8	Parrsboro' (by water)		To Pictou.	
Smith & Richan's,		<i>Crane's</i>	30	Dickson's Truro	62
Yarmouth Church	5	Lewis's	9	Archibald Salmon R	41

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M'Connel's	3	E river, Pictou	26	Sutherlands's	7
M'George, Pictou	10	W. M' Kay	8	Smith's Merigomish	6
	—	John Fraser's	7	Ferguson's	7
Whole distance	98	Across the harbour to		M'Queen's Antigo-	
		Walmsly court house	1	gonish	16
To Pictou, via Mus-					—
quodobat.		Whole distance	95½	Whole distance	137
Dartmouth-ferry	1½	*Cross roads from Ar-			
Preston, Bradley's	6	chibald's to Scout's	20	Road to the Gulf shore,	
Putnam's farm	5	From Halifax to Anti-			
Hart's	5	gonish.		To Ferguson's	121
M'Keen's	11	To Blanchard's W		Priest M'Donald's	8
Leckie's	13	River Pictou	92	M Queen's Antigo-	
Robert Archibald's*	4	Archibald's, middle		nish	16
Robert Geddes'	4	River Pictou	5		—
Heney's	4	Campbell's East Ri-		Whole distance	145

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from Cully on Live Stock.

Domestic animals, at different ages, being called or known by different names, in different parts of the kingdom of Great-Britain, it may not be amiss to note a few of the principal distinctions:—

A *stone horse* or *stallion*, is the name by which the full-grown male of the horse kind is distinguished.—Whilst sucking, he is a *colt-foal*; then a *yearling colt*; afterwards a *two* or *three years old colt*, until *four*, when they are most commonly called *horses*.

The female is called a *mare*; when sucking, a *mare* or *filly-foal*; then a *yearling filly*; afterwards, a *two* or *three years old filly*; and at *four*, becomes a *mare*.

The general name of the male in neat-cattle is *bull*; during the time he sucks, he is called a *bull calf*, until turned of a year old, when he is called a *stirk* or *yearling-bull*; then a *two*, *three*, or *four years-old-bull*, until *six*, when he is *aged*:—but when castrated or gelt, is called an *ox*, or *stot calf*, until a year old, when he is called a *stirk*, *stot*, or *yearling*, then a *two years-old-steer*, and in some places, a *twinter*; at *three*, he is called a *three year-old steer*; and at *four*, he first takes the name of *ox* or *bullock*:—though formerly, I believe, the castrated male was not called an *ox* or *bullock* until *six* years old, when he is looked upon to be at the best, though some people think an *ox* improves until *seven*, *eight*, or even *nine* years old.

The general name of the female of this kind is *cow*; when sucking the dam, she is called a *cow-calf*; then a *yearling quey*, or *heifer*, or *twinter*; the next year, a *three-years-old quey*, or *heifer*; and when *four*, she is first called a *cow*, which name is retained till the last. If castrated or *spayed*, she is called a *spayed* or *cut heifer*, or *spayed* or *cut quey*, in the north parts of this island,

The general name by which the male sheep are known is *ram* or *tup*: when lambs they are called *ram* or *tup* lambs, as long as they suck; from weaning, or taking from the ewes, to the shearing or clipping for the first time, they are called *hogs*, or *hoggerels*, or *lamb-hogs*; then they take the name of *shearing*, *shearling*, *shear hog*, or *diamond tups*, or *rams*; after that, according to the year they are clipped or shorn, they are called *two-shear* *three shear*, and so on, which always takes place from the time of shearing. But when gilt or castrated, they are called *wether-lambs* while sucking; then *wether-hogs*, until shorn or clipped, when they take the name of *shearing* &c. until they are shorn a second time, when they are *yonug weathers*, or *two-shear wethers*; then *three* or *four shear wethers*, or more, according to the times they are clipped or shorn.

The general name by which the female sheep are known is *ewe*; while sucking, they are called *ewe-lambs*, or *gimmer lambs*; but when weaned, or taken from the dams, they are called *ewe hogs*, or *gimmer hogs*, until clipped or shorn, for the first time, when they take the name of *gimmers*; which name continues only one year, until they lose their fleeces a second time, when they obtain the name of *ewes*, which they retain as long as they live; only every time they are shorn they add a year to their age, and are called *two shear*, *three-shear*, or *four-shear ewes*, according to the times they have been clipped or shorn: for the age of the sheep is not reckoned from the time of shearing; for although a sheep is generally 15 or 16 months old when first shorn, yet they are not called *shearings* until once clipped, which is understood to be the same as one year old.

What we call *gimmers* in the North, in many of the midland parts of England are called *theaves*; and when twice shorn, *double-theaves*.—There are other variations of names, in different parts which I do not recollect. In some places they call the male lambs *headers*, and the females *shedders*: and in others, *hogs* are called *tags*, and two-years-old ewes, *twinters*, and three years old, *thrunters*.

Of the pig-tribe, the male is called a *boar* or *brawn*; the female, a *sow*, the cut or castrated female, a *gilt* or *gaut*.—In the southern parts, pigs are in general called *hogs*; and in the northern parts they are frequently called *shots*, after being weaned.—*Pigs* or *swine* are common names for the whole tribe.

DESCRIPTION OF A HORSE.

His head should be as small as the proportion of the animal will admit; his nostrils expanded, and muzzle fine; his eyes cheerful, and prominent; his ears small, upright, and placed near together; his neck, rising out from between his shoulders with an easy tapering curve, must join gracefully to the head; his shoulders, being well thrown back, must also go into his neck (at what is called the points) unperceived, which perhaps facilitates the going much more than the

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narrow shoulder * ; the arm, or fore-thigh, should be muscular, any tapering from the shoulder, meet with a fine straight, sinewy, bond leg ; the hoof circular, and wide at the heel ; his chest deep, and full at the girth ; his loin or fillets broad and straight, and body round ; his hips or hooks, by no means wide, but quarters long, and tail set on, so as to be nearly in the same right line as his back ; his thighs strong and muscular ; his legs clean, and fine-boned ; the leg-bones not round but what is called lathy or flat.

* Whoever has observed a greyhound or a hare, will perceive how very wide they are made at the upper part of the shoulders, and there are few animals that move with so much ease and swiftness.

The CLYDESDALE HORSES

are probably as good and useful a draught horse as any we are possessed of : they are larger than the Suffolk Punches, being from 15 to 16½ hands high, strong, hardy, and remarkably true pullers, a restive horse being rarely found amongst them : in point of shape, they are in general plain made about the head, sides, and hind-legs ; they are mostly of a grey or brown colour, and are said to have been produced by a cross betwixt the mares of the common Scotch kind, and six coach horses (all stallions), brought from Flanders by a Duke of Hamilton, about 100 years since.

DESCRIPTION OF A BULL.

The head of the bull should be rather long, and muzzle fine ; his eyes lively and prominent ; his ears long and thin ; his horns white ; his neck rising with a gentle curve from the shoulders, and small and fine where it joins the head ; his shoulders moderately broad at the top, joining full to his chine* and chest backwards, and to the neck-vein * forwards ; his bosom open ; breast broad, and projecting well before his legs ; his arms or fore thighs muscular, and tapering to his knee ; his legs straight, clean, and very fine boned ; his chine and chest so full as to leave no hollows behind the shoulders : the plates strong, to keeping his belly from sinking below the level of his breast ; his back or loin broad, straight, and flat ; his ribs rising one above one another, in such a manner that the last rib shall be rather the highest, leaving only a small space to the hips or hooks, the whole forming a round or barrel like carcase ; his hips should be wide placed, round or globular, and a little higher than the back ; the quarters (from the hip to the rump) long, and instead of being square, as recommended by some, they should taper gradually

* In some places this part is called the crops.

* Some parts of cattle being called by different names, in different places these figures refer to the annexed plate, for the purpose of explanation.

from the hips backward, and the turls or pott-bones not in the least protuberant; rumps close to the tail; the tail broad, well haired, and set on so high as to be in the same horizontal line with his back.

In the Spring of 1792. Mr. Bakewell let a Bull for 152 guineas, to be used only four months, viz to go the first of May, and return home again on the first of September; probably the highest price that was ever given for the hire of a bull, to be used so short a time, and at so late a season.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE RAM.

His head should be fine and small, his nostrils wide and expanded, his eyes prominent and rather bold or daring, ears thin, his collar full from his breast and shoulders, but tapering gradually all the way to where the neck and head join which should be very fine and graceful, being perfectly free from any coarse leather hanging down; the shoulders broad and full which must at the same time join so easy to the collar forward and chine backward, as to leave not the least hollow in either place; the mutton upon his arm, or fore thigh, must come quite to the knee; his legs upright, with a clean fine bone, being equally clear from superfluous skin and coarse hairy wool from the knees and hough downwards; the breast broad and well forward, which will keep his fore-legs at a proper wideness; his girth or chest full and deep, and instead of a hollow behind the shoulders, that part, by some called the fore-flank, should be quite full; the back and loins broad, flat and straight, from which the ribs must rise with a fine circular arch; his belly straight, the quarters long and full, with the mutton quite down to the hough, which should neither stand in nor out; his twist* deep, wide, and full, which, with the broad breast, will keep his four legs open and upright; the whole body with a thin pelt, and that with fine, bright, soft wool.

On the 5th of October, 1770, the following were sold by Auction at Ballinasloe fair in small lots,

	£	s.	d.
66 cows, sold to different people, amounted to.....	1094	5	6
rams.....	352	12	6
1 ram lambs,.....	29	0	1½
1 stone colt, 3 years old.....	170	12	6½
Total	£1646	10	7

In regard to horses intended for the draught or saddle, those I presume are the best, in general, that are of the truest proportion, in respect to bone, carcass, or form, and of a middling size. It may be admitted that the great awkward lumbering horses; from 16 hands to

18, may be the best; but I know that he will not plough; and five are wanted most serviceable from 14 hands

When I was filled my pocket with sold toys for children that I met by offering him all over the family. My bargain I had it was worth. bought with it so much for me gave me more

This, however, on my mind; every thing, I so I saved my

As I grew men, I thought the whistle.

When I saw time in attendance perhaps his friend too much for

When I saw self in political by that neglect

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18, may be the properest for drays or stage waggons, &c. But we know that horses of this size are unfit for the saddle, the cart, or the plough; and where one is wanted for the former purposes, I suppose five are wanted for the latter: perhaps from 14 to 16 hands are the most serviceable; or, to come nearer, I fancy we shall find the best from 14 hand 2 inches to 15 hands 2 inches.

THE WHISTLE—A TRUE STORY

Written by Dr. Franklin to his Nephew.

When I was a child at seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pockets with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children; and being charmed with the sound of a *whistle* that I met by the way in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered him all my money for it. I then came home and went whistling all over the house much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers, and sisters, and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth. This put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money; and they laughed so much at me so much for my folly, that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the *whistle* gave me pleasure.

This, however, was afterwards of use, the impressions continuing on my mind; so that often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, *Don't give too much for the whistle*; and so I saved my money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who *gave too much for the whistle*.

When I saw any one too ambitious of court favours, sacrificing his time in attendance on levees, his repose, his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends to attain it, I have said to myself, *This man gives too much for his whistle*.

When I saw another fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs, and ruining them by that neglect: *He pays, indeed, says I, too much for his whistle*.

If I knew a miser who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth: *Poor man, says I, you do indeed pay too much for your whistle*.

When I meet a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind, or of his fortune, to mere corporeal sensations; *Mistaken man, says I, you are providing pain for yourself instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle*.

If I see one fond of fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipages, all

above his fortune, for which he contracts debts, and ends his career in prison: *Alas, says I, he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.*

When I see a beautiful sweet tempered girl married to an ill-natured brute of a husband: *What a pity it is, says I, that she has paid so much for a whistle.*

In short I conceived that great part of the miseries of mankind was brought upon them by the false estimates they had made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

NECESSARY HINTS TO THOSE THAT WOULD BE RICH.

[Written anno. 1736.]

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

For six pounds a year you may have the use of one hundred pounds provided you are a man of known prudence and honesty.

He that spends a groat a day idly, spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price for the use of one hundred pounds,

He that wastes idly a groat's worth of his time per day, one day with another, wastes the privilege of using one hundred pounds each day.

He that idly loses five shillings worth of time, loses five shillings, and might as prudently throw five shillings into the sea.

He that loses five shillings not only loses that sum, but all the advantages that might be made by turning it in dealing, which, by the time that a young man becomes old, will amount to a considerable sum of money.

Again: he that sells upon credit, asks a price for what he sells equivalent to the principal and interest of his money for the time he is to be kept out of it; therefore, he who buys upon credit pays interest for what he buys; and he that pays ready money, might lend that money out to use; so that he that possesses any thing he has bought, pays interest for the use of it.

Yet, in buying goods, it is best to pay ready money, because he that sells upon credit expects to lose five per cent. by bad debts; therefore he charges, on all he sells upon credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency.

Those that pay for what they buy upon credit pay their share of this advance.

He that pays ready money escapes, or may escape, that charge.

A penny sav'd is twopence clear;

A pin a day's a groat a year.

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ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1822:

The first will be a visible Eclipse of the Moon on the mornig of February 6th, as follows:—

Beginning at 0 hours 7 minutes—ecliptic \nearrow 1 hour 6 minutes—middle 1 hour 15 minutes—End 2 hours 22 min.—Digits Eclipsed 4d 34' from the \searrow southern limb.

The second will be of the Sun on the afternoon of February 21st, partial and visible as follows:—

Beginning at 3h. 57m.—Greatest Obscuration 4 hours 50 minutes—Sun sets with 3 digits Eclipsed 5 hours 16 minutes—End 5 hours 35 minutes. This Eclipse will make its first central appearance on the Earth in the southern or Pacific Ocean at 1 hour 53 min in 16 deg. N. lat. & 179 deg. West long. the route of the penumbra being close to the southward of the Sandwich Isles, and approaching the Western Coast of America near Cape Conception. It will cross the parallel of 40 deg. north lat. in 121 deg. west long, where the Sun will be centrally Eclipsed on the Meridian. It will cross the parallels of Boston in 118 deg. Quebec 113 deg. St. John, New Brunswick in 115 deg. west longitude, and after traversing that part of the Continent of N. America called New South Wales and the Bay of Hudson at 4 hours 32 minutes, will leave the Earth near the entrance of Baffin's Bay in 63 deg. west long. and 68 deg. N. lat. At the time of Greatest Obscuration at Halifax the sun will be eclipsed $4\frac{1}{2}$ Digits, at St. John, New Brunswick $4\frac{1}{2}$, Boston, New England $4\frac{1}{2}$, Quebec 6 digits from the Sun's North limb.

3d.—The Moon will rise Eclipsed on the evening of Aug. 2.—Beginning at 6 hours 38 min.—Ecliptic \nearrow 8 hours 3 min.—Middle 8 hours 10 min.—End 9 hours 42 min.—Digits Eclipsed $9^{\circ} 3'$ from the \searrow northern Limb.

4th.—The fourth and last will be of the Sun on the evening of Aug. 16, at 7 hours 3 min. invisible here on account of the \searrow great south latitude.

There will be also a Transit of \odot Mercury on the Sun's Disk—Nov. 4, \odot at 10 hours 4 min consequently invisible—Beginning of the Transit 9 hours 2 min.—End 11 hours 58 min.—the Geocentric Lat. of \odot at time of \odot will be $14^{\circ} 7'$ south of Sun's centre.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES for 1822.

Dominical Letter	F: Solar Cycle	11
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	18: Roman Indiction	10
Epoet	7: Julian Period	6536

Full Moon, 7th Day, 11 hours, 32 m. Morning.

Last Quarter, 15th Day, 1 hour, 23 m. morning.

New Moon, 23d Day, 1 hour, 11 m. morning.

First Quarter, 30th Day, 2 hours, 35 min. morning

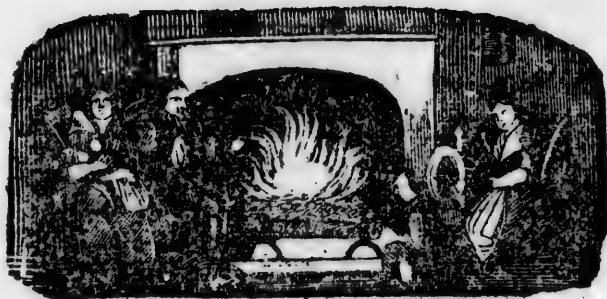
M D	w D	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	☉	r.	☿	♂	♀	♂	♀	Full Sea
1	Tu	Circumcision ☿ sets 8 h. 21 min.	7	40	5				20	1	5
2	W	Aldebaran south 9 hours 35 min.	7	39	5	1	30	8	2	5	
3	Th	Sirius or Dog Star south 11 h. 42 min.	7	39	5	2	50	18	2	57	
4	F	☿ perigee	7	38	5	4	9	II	3	53	
5	S	Equation of time add 5' 44"	7	37	5	5	27	18	4	51	
6	F	Epiphany	7	36	5	6	37	28	5	51	
7	M	Procyon or little Dog south 6h. 21m.	7	36	5		RISES	17	7	00	
8	Tu	Lucian	7	35	5	5	59	8	1		
9	W	snow or rain at this time.	7	34	5	7	11	14	8	56	
10	Th	♂ Staty. ♀ ☐	7	33	5	8	22	28	9	47	
11	F	♀ Venus sets 8h. 23.	7	33	5	9	28	37	10	33	
12	S	☐ ☐	7	32	5	10	31	23	11	16	
13	F	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	7	32	5	11	35	11	56		
14	M	Hilary	7	31	5		MORN	18	0	37	
15	Tu	Equation of time add 9' 46"	7	30	5	0	37	11	16		
16	W	☿ Apogee	7	30	5	1	33	12	2	00	
17	Th	Clear and cold	7	29	5	2	48	23	2	45	
18	F	Prisca	7	28	5	3	51	3	32		
19	S	♂ Mars south 2h 47 min. A. M.	7	27	5	4	55	18	4	23	
20	F	2d Sunday after Epiph. Fabian	7	26	5	5	56	5	16		
21	M	Agnes ☉ enters ♉	7	25	5	6	46	12	6	10	
22	Tu	Vincent ☿ & ☐ sup.	7	24	5		SETS	25	7	3	
23	W	Pleasant weather	7	23	5	5	9	7	55		
24	Th		7	22	5	6	23	22	8	45	
25	F	Conversion of St. Paul	7	21	5	7	35	9	32		
26	S		7	20	5	8	48	19	10	19	
27	F	3d Sun. after Epiph. Duke of Sussex born	7	19	5	9	59	11	5		
28	M	Equation of time add 13' 20"	7	18	5	11	14	17	11	53	
29	Tu	☿ sets 8h. 37m.	7	17	5		MORN	8	12	23	
30	W	King Charles I. Martyr Cold and snow	7	15	5	0	31	15	0	44	
31	Th	☿ Perigee	7	13	5	1	49	29	1	08	

☿ Venus will be Evening Star until March 9th, Morning Star until December 23, from which time she will again begin to appear on the East of the Sun as Evening Star.

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[WRITTEN BY DR. FRANKLIN.]

I HAVE heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of almanacks) annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way (for what reason I know not) have ever been very sparing in their applauses, and no other author has taken the least notice of me; so that, did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length that the people were the best judges of my merit, for they buy my works; and besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my adages repeated, with "As poor Richard says" at the end of it. This gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own that, to encourage the practise of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

Judge then, how much I have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchant goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man with white locks, "Pray, Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to do?" Father Abraham stood up and replied, "If you'd have my advice, I'll give it to you in short; 'for a word to the wise is enough; and

D	PL	Full Sea
20	1	5
0	8	5
0	18	57
9	11	53
7	18	51
7	5	51
1	17	00
9	8	1
1	14	56
2	28	47
8	10	33
1	23	16
5	11	56
1	18	37
7	1	16
3	12	00
8	23	45
1	3	32
5	18	23
6	5	16
6	12	10
2	5	3
0	7	55
3	22	45
5	9	32
8	19	19
9	11	5
1	17	53
8	12	23
15	0	44
9	29	1

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Full Moon 6th Day, 1h. 6m. morning.

Last Quarter 13th Day, 10h. 51m. afternoon.

New Moon 21st Day, 3h. 20m. afternoon.

First Quarter 28th Day, 9h. 58m. morning.

M D	w D	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	☉	s.	r.	☽	s.	D PL	Full Sea
1	F	Venus sets 8 hours. 30 min.	7	12	53	4	11	2	36	
2	S	Purif. of B. V. Mary	7	11	54	14	28	3	37	
3	F	Septuagesima Sunday Blas	7	9	55	17	26	4	40	
4	M		7	8	56	7	26	5	41	
5	Tu	Agatha ☾ Eclipsed visible	7	7	56	42	25	6	36	
6	W	Equation of time add 14' 26"	7	5	5	RISES	25	7	28	
7	Th	Venus sets 8 hours 22 min.	7	4	57	4	17	8	17	
8	F	<i>blustering and snow</i>	7	2	58	11	19	9	1	
9	S		7	1	59	15	2	9	44	
10	F	Sexagesima Sunday	7	0	510	20	13	10	24	
11	M		6	58	611	24	26	11	6	
12	Tu	<i>clear and cold</i>	6	57	6	MORN	11	11	48	
13	W	☉ Apogee.	6	55	60	30	19	0	32	
14	Th	Valentine, ♂ Mars south 12 h 35 m.	6	54	61	35	1	1	20	
15	F		6	52	62	38	13	2	10	
16	S	Equation of time add 14' 26"	6	51	63	40	25	3	1	
17	F	Quinq. Sunday. ☉ Staty.	6	49	64	34	19	3	55	
18	M	Sun enters ♋	6	48	65	18	20	4	48	
19	Tu	Shrove Tuesday ☿ gr. Elong. ♂ ☿	6	46	65	56	22	5	41	
20	W	Ash Wednesday.	6	45	66	38	17	6	33	
21	Th	Sun Eclipsed visible	6	44	6	SETS	17	7	23	
22	F		6	42	66	31	14	8	10	
23	S	<i>falling weather</i>	6	41	67	47	28	8	59	
24	F	1st Sunday in Lent. St Matthias.	6	39	69	3	9	9	48	
25	M	☾ Perigee ☿ sets 7 hours 23 min.	6	37	610	20	27	10	38	
26	Tu	☿ Staty.	6	35	611	40	8	11	35	
27	W		6	33	6	MORN	26	0	1	
28	Th	Equation of time add 12' 51"	6	32	60	56	11	0	22	

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many words won't fill a bushel,' as poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind; and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

"Friends and neighbours," says he, "the taxes are indeed very heavy; and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; "God helps them that helps themselves," as poor Richard says in his Almanack.

"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments, or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. "Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the key used is always bright," as poor Richard says. But dost thou love life? then do not squander time, "for that's the stuff life is made of," as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! forgetting that "the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleeping enough in the grave," as poor Richard says. "If time be of all things the most precious, wasting of time must be," as poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells, "Lost time is never found again; and what we call time enough always proves little enough." Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. "Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy," as poor Richard says; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarcely overtake his business at night; while laziness travels

D	PL	Fall	Sea
4	II	2	36
4	28	3	37
7	3	4	40
7	26	5	41
2	2	6	36
2	25	7	28
4	m	8	17
1	19	9	1
5	2	9	44
20	13	10	24
24	26	11	6
7	m	11	48
30	19	0	32
35	7	1	20
38	13	2	10
10	25	3	1
14	v	3	55
8	20	4	48
6	x	5	41
8	17	6	33
7	x	7	23
1	14	8	10
7	28	8	53
3	7	9	48
0	27	10	38
0	8	11	35
7	26	0	1
6	H	C	30

Full Moon 7th Day, 4h. 20m. afternoon

Last Quarter 15th Day, 7h. 4m. afternoon:

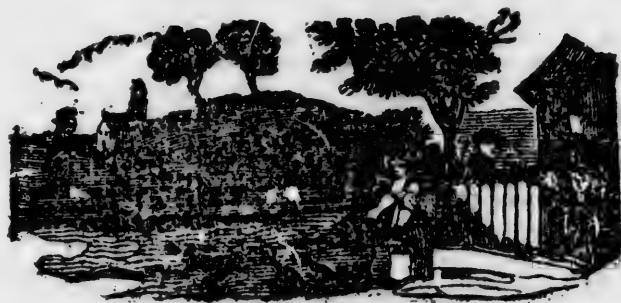
New Moon, 23d Day, 2h. 54m. morning:

First Quarter 29th Day, 5h. 50m. afternoon.

M D	W D	CALENDAR, &c.	R. S	☉ S	r. D	S PL	Full SEA
1	F	David. Equation of time 12' 40" add.	6	31	62	9 24	1 32
2	S	Chad.	6	29	63	13 25	2 34
3	F	2d Sun. in Lent	6	28	64	4 22	3 34
4	M	<i>pleasant weather</i>	9	26	64	45 38	4 32
5	Tu		6	24	65	15 18	5 24
6	W		6	23	65	39 12	6 13
7	Th	Perpetua. ♀ south 10h 40m	3	21	67	RISES	14 6 59
8	F	♀ ♀ Inf.	6	20	67	6 27	7 42
9	S	♀ ♀ Infer.	6	18	68	10 28	8 24
10	F	3d Sun in lent	6	16	69	14 21	9 5
11	M	<i>blustering winds and</i>	6	15	69	21 11	9 48
12	Tu	Gregory Martyr ☉ Apogee	6	13	69	25 15	10 31
13	W	♂ Mars south 10h 11m	6	12	69	MORN	27 11 17
14	Th	<i>falling weather</i>	6	10	69	30 1	0 5
15	F	Equation of time 9' 10" add	6	9	69	32 21	0 56
16	S		3	7	62	28 15	1 48
17	F	4th Sun in lent, mid lent Sun.	3	6	63	15 16	2 41
18	M	Ed King of W. Sax.	3	4	63	56 28	3 33
19	Tu	♀ Venus rises 4h 50m	6	3	64	29 32	4 26
20	W	Sun in Aries ☉.	6	1	64	56 24	5 16
21	Th	Benedict. ♀ stat.	6	0	65	20 26	6 4
22	F		5	58	7	SETS	23 6 53
23	S		5	56	76	48 27	7 43
24	F	5th Sun in lent ☉ perigee	5	54	78	7 22	8 35
25	M	Annon. of B. V. Mary	5	53	79	29 8	9 32
26	Tu	♀ Venus rises 4h 21m morn	5	51	79	48 22	10 30
27	W	<i>snow or rain</i>	5	50	79	MORN.	11 32
28	Th	☿ ☐	5	48	70	5 21	0 2
29	F	Equation of time 4' 56" add.	5	46	71	11 25	0 34
30	S	♀ stat.	5	45	72	18 19	1 37
31	F	6th Sun in lent, palm Sunday	5	44	72	51 11	2 35

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24	1	32
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22	6	13
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21	2	25

so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him," as we read in poor Richard ; who adds, " Drive thy business—let not that drive thee;" and, " Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

" So what signifies wishing and hoping for better times ? We make these times better if we bestir ourselves. " Industry needs not wish," as poor Richard says ; and, " he that lives upon hope will die fasting." " There are no gains without pains ; then help hands, for I have no lands ; or if I have they are smartly taxed ;" and, as poor Richard likewise observes, " He that hath a trade hath an estate ; and he that hath a calling an office of profit and honour ;" but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate nor the office will enable us to pay our taxes. If we were industrious, we shall never starve ; for, as poor Richard says, " At the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter." Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter ; for, " Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them," says poor Richard. What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy ? " Diligence is the mother of good luck," as poor Richard says ; and, " God gives all things to industry ; then plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep," says poor Dick. Work while it is called to day ; for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow ; which makes poor Richard say, " One to-day is worth two to-morrows ; and further, " Have you somewhat to do to-morrow, do it to day." If you were a servant would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle ? Are you then your own master, be ashamed to catch yourself idle, as poor Dick says. When there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious kind, be up by peep of day ; " let not the sun look down, and say, inglorious here he lies !" Handle

Fall Moon 6th Day, 8h. 28m. morning.

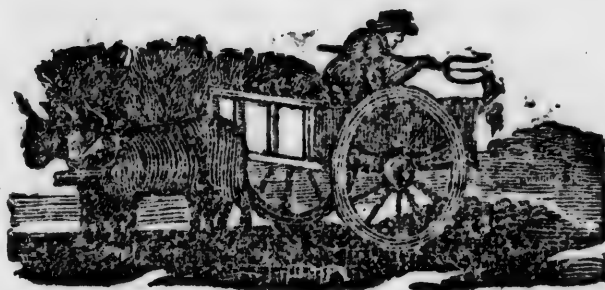
Last Quarter 14th Day, 0h. 28m. afternoon.

New Moon 21st Day, 0h. 3m. afternoon,

First Quarter 28th Day, 3h. 3m. afternoon.

W D D	CALENDAR, &c.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1 M	♂ stat. ♂ Mars south Ch 52m	5	41	7	3	24	15	3	29																						
2 Th	♀ Venus rises 4h 8m	5	39	7	3	50	28	4	17																						
3 W	Rd. Bp. of Chich	5	38	7	4	13	m	5	3																						
4 Th	St Ambrose ♂ gr Elong	5	36	7	4	33	23	5	46																						
5 F	Good Friday	5	35	7	4	52	2	6	28																						
6 S	Equation of time 2' 30" add	5	33	7		RISES	18	7	10																						
7 F	Easter Day	5	32	7	8	16	m	7	51																						
8 M	Easter Monday	5	30	7	9	22	12	8	34																						
9 Tu	Easter Tuesday ☾ Apogee	5	29	7	10	27	24	9	20																						
10 W	<i>pleasant weather</i>	5	27	7	11	28	7	10	8																						
11 Th	♂ stat.	5	26	7		MORN	17	10	57																						
12 F		5	24	7	0	27	29	11	49																						
13 S	♀ Venus rises 3h 46m	5	23	7	1	16	29	0	41																						
14 F	1st Sunday after Easter Low Sunday	5	21	7	1	53	24	1	32																						
15 M	Sun and Clock agree	5	20	7	2	33	22	2	23																						
16 Tu		5	18	7	3	2	19	3	12																						
17 W		5	16	7	3	25	16	4	00																						
18 Th		5	15	7	3	48	16	4	49																						
19 F	Alphege	5	13	7	4	12	2	5	36																						
20 S	The Sun in ♄ Taurus ½ ♂	5	12	7	4	36	15	6	29																						
21 F	3d Sunday after Easter	5	11	7		SETS	8	7	22																						
22 M	☾ perigee	5	10	7	8	31	15	8	21																						
23 Tu	St. George K B D K	5	8	7	9	51	11	9	24																						
24 W		5	7	7	11	4	16	10	28																						
25 Th	St Mark Doch of Gl b	5	5	7		MORN	5	11	33																						
26 F	↑ rises 3h 26m	5	3	7	0	6	15	0	4																						
27 S	Equation of time 2' 26" subtract	5	2	7	0	55	29	0	35																						
28 F	3d Sunday after Easter	5	1	7	1	31	28	1	32																						
29 M		5	0	7	2	00	25	2	22																						
30 Tu		4	58	8	2	23	m	3	9																						

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your tools without mittens; remember that "the cat in gloves catches no mice," as poor Richard says. It is true, there is much to be done and perhaps you are weak-handed; but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects; for "constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience the mouse ate into the cable, and light strokes fell great oaks," as poor Richard says in his almanack, the year I cannot just now remember.

"Methinks I hear some of you say, 'Must a man afford himself no leisure?'—I will tell thee, my friend what poor Richard says: "Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure; and since thou art not sure of 2 minutes, throw not away an hour." Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as poor Richard says, "A life of leisure and a life of laziness are two things." Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more comfort than labour? No; for, as poor Richard says, "Troubles spring from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease; many without labour, would live by their own wits only; but they break for want of stock." Whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect. "Fly pleasures, and they'll follow you; the diligent spinner has a large shift; and, now I have sheep and a cow, every body bids me good-morrow;" all which is well said by poor Richard.

But, with our industry, we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs with our own eyes, and never trust too much to others; for, as poor Richard says,

"I never saw an oft removed tree,
Nor yet an oft removed family,
That thrive so well as those that settled be."

Full Moon, 6th day 12h. 38m. morning,
 Last Quarter, 14th day, 2h. 8m. morning,
 New Moon, 20th day, 7h. 28m. afternoon,
 First Quarter, 27th day, 2h. 6 min. afternoon.

M D	W D	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	☉	s.	r.	☿	s.	☿	PL	Full Sea
1	W	St Philip, and St James.	4	56	8 2	44	20	3	52		
2	Th	Equation of time 3' 11" subtract	4	55	6 3	3	2	4	34		
3	F	Invention of the Cross	4	53	8 3	21	15	5	15		
4	S	♂ ♀ 24 ♂	4	52	8 3	40	27	4	56		
5	F	4th Sunday after Easter	4	51	8 4	1	22	6	38		
6	M	St John before the Latin gate ☿ apogee	4	50	8	RISES	21	7	22		
7	Tu		4	49	8 9	15	1	8	19		
8	W	Venus rises 3 hours 8 min.	4	48	8 10	26	14	8	59		
9	Th	<i>perhaps rain</i>	4	47	8 11	18	26	9	49		
10	F	♂ ♀ 24	4	45	8 11	59	25	10	41		
11	S		4	44	8	MORN	20	11	32		
12	F	5th Sunday after Easter. Rog. Sunday.	4	43	8 0	35	10	0	21		
13	M	Equation of time 3' 57" subtract	4	42	8 1	5	15	1	10		
14	Tu	♂ ♂ sup. Venus rises 3h.	4	40	8 1	29	28	1	57		
15	W		4	39	8 1	52	2	43			
16	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	4	38	8 2	13	25	3	20		
17	F	<i>pleasant and agreeable</i>	4	36	8 2	36	7	4	17		
18	S	<i>weather.</i>	4	36	8 3	00	24	5	7		
19	F	Sunday after Ascension Day. Dunstan	4	35	8 3	30	8	6	4		
20	M	☿ Perigee & great Elong	4	34	8	SETS	24	7	4		
21	Tu	The Sun in Gemini <i>Full Tides</i>	4	33	8 8	41	1	8	9		
22	W	Pra. of Humbert born.	4	32	8 9	49	24	9	25		
23	Th		4	31	8 10	44	10	20			
24	F		4	30	8 11	26	24	11	21		
25	S	♂ ☐ ♀ Venus rises 2h 47m	4	29	8	MORN	11	44			
26	F	Whitunday August 1st. Abp. of Cant.	4	28	8 12	00	21	0	17		
27	M	Whitunday Ven Bede.	4	27	8 0	27	12	1	6		
28	Tu	Whit Tuesday	4	26	8 1	46	17	1	50		
29	W	King Charles II restored	4	25	8 1	8	2	33			
30	Th	<i>Showers and growing weather</i>	4	25	8 1	25	12	3	14		
31	F	Equation of time 3' 59"	4	24	8 1	45	24	3	54		

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"And again, "Three removes are as bad as a fire;" and again, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and again, "If you would have your business done, go; if not, send." And again,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

"And again, "The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands;" and again, "Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge;" and again, "Not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open." Trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, as the almanack says, "In the affairs of the world men are saved not by faith, but by the want of it;" but a man's own care is profitable; for saith poor Dick, "Learning is to the studious as riches to the careful, as well as power to the bold, and heaven to the virtuous." And further, "If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like serve yourself." And again, he adviseth to circumspection and care even in the smallest matters; because, sometimes, "A little neglect may breed great mischief;" adding, "For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost;" being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

"So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful: A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, "keep his nose all his life to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last." A fat kitchen makes a lean will," as poor Richard says; and,

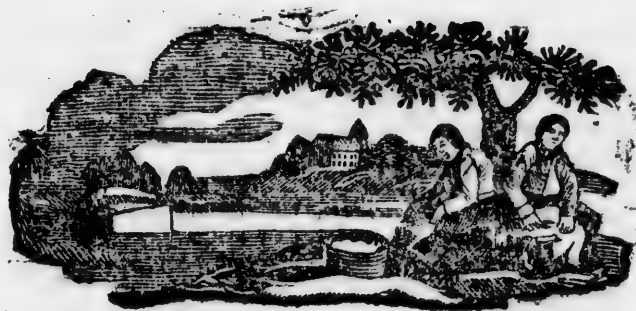
"Many estates are spent in the getting;
Since women, for tea, forsook spinning and knitting,
And men, for punch, forsook hewing and splitting."

Y	PL	Fall	Sea
4	20	3	52
3	4	4	34
1	15	5	15
0	27	6	56
1	12	6	38
2	1	7	22
5	1	8	19
6	14	8	58
7	26	9	49
9	15	10	41
2	20	11	32
5	3	0	21
5	15	1	10
9	28	1	57
2	2	2	43
3	25	3	20
6	7	4	17
0	24	5	7
0	8	6	4
1	21	7	4
1	1	8	9
9	24	9	25
1	10	10	20
3	24	11	21
0	11	11	44
7	21	0	17
7	1	1	6
3	17	1	50
8	2	2	33
5	12	3	14
5	24	3	56

Full Moon, 4th day, 4h. 9m. afternoon,
 Last Quarter, 12th day, 0h. 1m. afternoon
 New Moon, 19th day, 2h. 18m. morning.
 First Quarter, 26th day, 3h. 14m. morning.

M W	D D	CALENDAR, &c.	r. ☉	s.	r. ☾	s.	D	Full Sea
1	S	Nicomede	4	25	8	2	4	35
2	F	Trinity Sunday	4	24	8	2	19	19
3	M	☉ Apogee	4	24	8	2	6	5
4	Tu	Equation of time 2' 9" subtract	4	23	8	3	18	57
5	W	Duke of Cumbrorn Bonifacio	4	22	8	RISES	7	43
6	Th		4	22	8	9	55	31
7	F	showers	4	21	8	10	32	26
8	S	Venus rises 2h 20 min	4	21	8	11	2	16
9	F	1st Sunday after Trinity	4	20	8	11	26	11
10	M		4	20	8	11	51	51
11	Tu	St Barnabas ☿ ♄	4	20	8	MORN	12	36
12	W		4	19	8	0	11	21
13	Th		4	19	8	0	32	6
14	F	pleasant weather	4	19	8	0	55	53
15	S	Sun and Clock agrees	4	19	8	1	20	44
16	F	2d Sunday after Trinity ☿ ♄ Elong	4	18	8	1	51	42
17	M	St Alban	4	18	8	2	31	43
18	Tu	☉ Perigee	4	18	8	SETS	19	48
19	W		4	17	8	9	13	54
20	Th	Pro. of Ed K. of West Sax.	4	17	8	9	11	59
21	F	The Sun in Cancer ☉	4	17	8	9	50	58
22	S		4	17	8	10	18	51
23	F	3d Sunday after Trinity	4	17	8	10	42	39
24	M	Nat. of St John Baptist	4	17	8	11	3	2
25	Tu		4	18	8	11	20	26
26	W		4	18	8	11	42	1
27	Th	☿ ♄	4	18	8	MORN	21	47
28	F	Equation of Time 2' 45" add	4	18	8	0	3	29
29	S	St Peter ☿ ♄	4	19	8	0	22	11
30	F	4th Sun after Trinity ☉ Apogee ☿ staty.	4	19	8	0	50	56

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If you would be wealthy," says he in another almanack, "think of saving as well as of getting. The Indians have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes."

"Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not have much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and chargeable families; for, as poor Dick says,

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the Wealth small, and the want great

"And further, "What maintains one vice would bring up two children." You may think, perhaps, that a little tea, or a little punch, now and then, diet a little more costly, clothes a little finer, and a little entertainment now and then, can be no great matter; but remember what poor Richard says, "Many a little makes a meikle;" and further, "Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship;" and again, "Who dainties love shall beggars prove;" and moreover, "Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them."

"Here you are all got together at this sale of fineries and nicknacks. You call them *goods*; but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and perhaps they may and for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what poor Richard says. "Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities." And again, "At a great pennyworth pause a while." He means that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, "Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths." Again, poor Richard says, "It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;" and yet this folly is practised every day at auctions, for want of minding the almanack. "Wise men," as poor Dick says, "learn by others harms, fools scarcely by their own; but, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*." Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half starved their families. "Silk and satins, scarlet and velvets," as poor Richard says, "put

D	Foil
pt	Sea
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33	56

Fall Moon 4th Day, 6h. 40m. morning.

Last Quarter 11th Day, 6h. 53m. afternoon.

New Moon, 18th Day, 9h. 47m. morning.

First Quarter 25th Day, 6h. 33m. afternoon.

M D	W D	CALENDAR, &c.	R.	☉	S.	r.	☽	PL	Fall SEA
1	M	Equation of time 3' 21" add	4	19	8 1	21	↑	4	43
2	Tu	Vis. of B V Mary	4	20	8 2	00	20	5	34
3	W	Georgian south 11h 33'	4	20	8 2	48	15	6	25
4	Th	Trans. of St Martin	4	20	8 3	47	14	7	16
5	F	<i>sultry and warm</i>	4	21	8	RISES	27	8	7
6	S		4	21	8 9	25	22	8	57
7	F	5th Sunday after Trinity	4	22	8 9	48	22	9	44
8	M		4	22	8 10	9	21	10	29
9	Tu		4	23	8 10	29	18	11	14
10	W	Georgian south 11h 3'	4	23	8 10	50	17	11	58
11	Th	Equation of time add 5' 1"	4	24	8 11	14	15	12	44
12	F		4	25	8 11	43	28	1	32
13	S		4	26	8	MORN	8	2	27
14	F	6th Sunday after Trinity & d. In.	4	27	8 0	18	27	3	24
15	M	Swithin	4	28	8 1	2	26	4	25
16	Tu	☉ Perigree	4	28	8 1	55	27	5	30
17	W		4	29	8 3	1	26	6	31
18	Th		4	30	8	SETS	26	7	36
19	F	<i>growing showers</i>	4	31	8 8	10	25	8	32
20	S	Margaret	4	32	8 8	35	24	9	23
21	F	7th Sunday after Trinity	4	33	8 8	58	23	10	10
22	M	Magda'en	4	34	8 9	19	21	10	55
23	Tu	The Sun. in ♏ Leo	4	35	8 9	39	20	11	38
24	W	☿ stat.	4	36	8 9	59	17	0	1
25	Th	St James	4	37	8 10	21	20	0	20
26	F	St Anne	4	38	8 10	47	19	1	3
27	S	Equation of time 6' 9" add	4	39	8 11	17	23	1	48
28	F	8th Sun. after Trinity ☉ Apogee	4	40	8 11	55	22	2	35
29	M		4	41	8	MORN	17	3	25
30	Tu	<i>pleasant weather</i>	4	42	8 0	30	29	4	14
31	W	<i>ends the month</i>	4	43	8 1	34	28	5	7

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out the kitchen fire." These are not the necessities of life ; they can scarcely be called the conveniences ; and yet, only because they look pretty, how many wish to have them ? The artificial wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the natural ; and, as poor Dick says, "For one poor person, there are a hundred indignant." By these and other extravagances, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality, have maintained their standing ; in which case it appears plainly, "A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," as poor Richard says. Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of ; they think "it is day, and never will be night ;" that a little to be spent out of so much is not worth minding : "A child and a fool," as poor Richard says, "imagine twenty shillings and twenty years can never be spent ; but always be taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom ;" then as poor Dick says "When the well is dry, they know the worth of water." But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice : "If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some ; for he that goes a borrowing gets a sorrowing ; and, indeed, so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again." Poor Dick further advises, and says,

"Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse

Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse."

"And again, "Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy." When you have bought one fine thing you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece ; but poor Dick says, "It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it." And it is as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as the frog to swell in order to equal the ox.

"Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore."

"It is, however a folly soon punished ; for "pride dines on vanity sups on contempt," as poor Richard says. And in another place,

Full Moon, 2d Day, 8 hours, 3 m. afternoon.

Last Quarter, 10th Day, 0 hour, 5 m. morning.

New Moon, 16th Day, 7 hours, 3 m. afternoon.

First Quarter, 24th Day, 11 hours, 52 min. morning.

M	D	CALENDAR, &c.	r.	☉	s.	r.	☾	s.	PL	Foot	Sea
1	Th	Lammas Day	4	44	8	2	35	23	5	59	
2	F	☉ Eclipsed visible ½ ☐	4	45	8	RISES	33	6	49		
3	S	thunder and rain	4	47	8	7	50	16	7	38	
4	F	9th Sunday after Trinity	4	48	8	8	12	8	26		
5	M	Equation of time 5' 41" add	4	49	8	8	33	14	9	11	
6	Tu	Transfiguration of Our Lord	4	51	8	8	54	28	9	57	
7	W	Name of Jesus	4	52	8	9	17	3	10	42	
8	Th	Jupiter rises 11h 25'	4	53	8	9	43	2	11	30	
9	F	sultry weather	4	54	8	10	16	8	6	23	
10	S	St Lawrence	4	56	8	10	55	23	1	17	
11	F	10th Sunday after Trinity	4	57	8	11	45	11	2	16	
12	M	K. G. IV. born 1762 ☉ perigee	4	59	8	MORN	22	3	18		
13	Tu	Equation of time 4' 35" add	5	0	7	0	42	5	4	21	
14	W		5	1	7	1	56	21	5	23	
15	Th	Assumption	5	2	7	3	13	3	6	22	
16	F	Duke of York born Sun Eclipsed inv.	5	3	7	SETS	19	7	15		
17	S		5	5	7	7	1	11	8	3	
18	F	11th Sunday after Trinity	5	6	7	7	23	16	8	40	
19	M	Jupiter rises 10h 50'	5	7	7	7	43	29	9	33	
20	Tu	clear and pleasant	5	9	7	8	3	2	1	17	
21	W	Duke of Clarence born	5	10	7	8	24	25	11	00	
22	Th	½ staty.	5	11	7	8	50	11	11	43	
23	F	The Sun in ♍ Virgo	5	13	7	0	19	19	0	5	
24	S	St Bartholomew ☉ Apogee	5	14	7	9	53	1	0	31	
25	F	12th Sunday after Trinity	5	15	7	10	36	13	1	20	
26	M	Equation of time 1' 40" add	5	17	7	11	28	25	2	10	
27	Tu		5	18	7	MORN	15	3	2		
28	W	St Augustine ♂ & sup.	5	19	7	0	28	19	3	54	
29	Th	St John Baptist beheaded ¼ ☐	5	21	7	1	33	22	4	45	
30	F		5	22	7	2	40	14	5	36	
31	S		5	24	7	3	52	27	6	25	

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give advice, but we cannot give conduct," as poor Richard says; However, remember this, "They that will not be counselled cannot be helped," as poor Richard says, and further, "That if you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your neckles."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harrangue. The people heard it and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon; for the auction opened, and they began to buy extravagantly, notwithstanding all his cautions, and their own fear of taxes. I found the good man had thoroughly studied my almanacks, and digested all I had dropped on those topics, during the course of twenty-five years. The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else; but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it though I was conscious that not a tenth part of the wisdom was my own which he ascribed to me, but rather the gleanings that I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it; and though I had first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same thy profit will be as great as mine. I am, as ever, thine to serve thee.

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

SIR,

The following extracts from Bordley's Notes on American Husbandry in 1799, are in my opinion not inapplicable to the present state of our Province.

Yours &c,

A FARMER.

'But, in many parts of America, are idle, improvident people, masters of farms, who spend their time in taverns, or other places of wasteful amusement; any where, rather than at home. These haunts are at the expence of their domestic happiness. Sooner or later they bring on them debts, wants, and grating claims of creditors. Such a people can never be brought to sell cattle, or at all improve their farms, Where is solid comfort to be found, if not at home? The meanness, the selfishness, and the folly of these husbands, fathers, or masters, are conspicuous, degrading and shameful; who, regardless of wife,

Last Quarter, 9th day, 8h. 22m. afternoon,

New Moon, 13th day, 2h. 22m. afternoon,

First Quarter, 21st day, 7h. 10min. afternoon.

Full Moon, 28th day 3h. 28m. afternoon,

M	W	CALENDAR, &c.	R.	☉	s.	P.	D	s.	D	PL	Full SEA
1	F	All Saints $\frac{1}{2}$ south 11h 57'	7	0	56	39	π	9	10		
2	S	All Souls	7	2	57	49	25	10	14		
3	F	22d S. af T. Prs Soph b. Trans. of ☿	7	3	59	1	☿	11	20		
4	M		7	4	510	17	24	0	23		
5	Tu	Powder Plot 1665 <i>clear and pleasant</i>	7	6	511	29	☿	1	18		
6	W	Leonard	7	7	5	MORN	21	2	10		
7	Th	Equation of time 16' 9" subtract	7	8	59	20	☿	2	58		
8	F	Prs. Aug, Sophia born	7	9	51	47	18	3	42		
9	S	☿ ☽ ☿ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ N. of ☿	7	10	52	53	☿	4	24		
10	F	23d Sunday after Trinity	7	11	53	59	13	5	7		
11	M	St Martin	7	12	55	4	25	5	49		
12	Tu		7	13	56	10	☿	6	33		
13	W	Britius $\frac{1}{2}$ Saturn south 11h 2'	7	15	5	SETS	20	7	20		
14	Th	☿ staty.	7	16	54	42	☿	8	7		
15	F	Machutes	7	17	55	24	13	8	57		
16	S	☿ Apogee <i>falling weather</i>	7	19	56	16	25	9	47		
17	F	24th Sun. af. Trin. Hugh Bp. of Lincoln	7	20	57	13	☿	10	38		
18	M		7	21	58	16	19	11	28		
19	Tu	Equation of time 14' 24" subtract	7	22	59	21	☿	11	50		
20	W	Edmund K. and Martyr	7	23	510	27	13	0	14		
21	Th		7	24	511	34	25	0	59		
22	F	Cecilia Sun Enters ♄	7	25	5	MORN	☿	1	44		
23	S	St Clement	7	26	50	39	21	2	27		
24	F	25th Sunday after Trinity. 4 ☿	7	27	51	48	☿	3	12		
25	M	Catharine	7	28	52	59	18	3	58		
26	Tu	Jupiter south 11h 49'	7	29	54	14	☿	4	50		
27	W	7 Stars south 11h 21'	7	30	55	35	18	5	44		
28	Th	<i>blustering minds and falling weather</i>	7	31	56	57	☿	6	44		
29	F	☿ perigee <i>full tides</i>	7	32	5	RISER	18	7	43		
30	S	St Andrew	7	33	55	35	25	8	56		

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child, and dependents claiming their protection, their affections, and their attentions; and even regardless of the true interests of their precious selves, fly from their own happiness, in the moment when they mount their horses, and hurry to the tavern, the race, nine-pins, billiards, excess upon excess of toddy, and the most nonsensical and idle chat, accompanied with acclamations and rearings, brutal and foreign to common sense and manners as the mind of wisdom can conceive of depraved man. Had these men, so deficient in character, been trained but a few years among the orderly, thoughtful good farmers of some neighbouring district, they would have learnt valuable lessons for conducting their farms, themselves, and their domestic affairs, greatly to their comfort and advantage and to the comfort due their families and dependents; to whom they owe more than they are accustomed to feel for them. There are on the other hand, those who with industry aim at providing for their families; but it is not with an honest mind, and fairness of reputation. The strength of these is in low cunning. If, indeed, they wish to be perfect in that detestable of all qualities, *country-cunning*, they need not go far from home; unless for the sake of embellishing the satanical talent with some variety. They might then go among the thoughtless class of people in neighbourhoods distinguished for more of this base quality than of provident industry, fairness and honest candour.

Improvements in agriculture will probably be first introduced amongst us by soldiers, sailors, physicians, clergymen, or others, who become husbandmen with minds unfettered by the confined views and habits in which common farmers are trained, according to those which had been fixed on, and handed down through many generations. Attentive husbandmen will, at first, only look on, ashamed to imitate; which would imply deficiency in their own practices; yet, after a while, they will cautiously begin to adopt certain of the approved new practices. Varying these, in some unimportant particulars, they will cherish them as discoveries altogether their own. It is a sort of apology they make to themselves, for their imitating improvements pointed out by men they deem ignorant of what themselves practice, and deem to be farming.

Last Quarter 6th Day, 8h. 18m. morning.

New Moon 13th Day, 9h. 6m. morning.

First Quarter 21st Day, 9h. 52m. morning.

Full Moon 28th Day, 1h. 40m. morning.

M W D D	CALENDAR, &c.	r. ☉ s.	r. ♀ s.	☽ PL	Full Sun
1 F	Advent Sunday	7 34 58	00 19 10	2	
2 M	♂ ♀	7 35 59	9 11 2		
3 Tu	Aldebaran south 11h 49'	7 35 5 10	23 17 11	56	
4 W	<i>pleasant weather</i>	7 36 5 11	33 02 0	46	
5 Th	Equation of time 9' 10" subtract	7 37 5	MORN 14 1	32	
6 F	Nicholas	7 37 5 0	41 27 2	16	
7 S	♂ Jupiter south 10h 54'	7 38 5 1	46 22 2	58	
8 F	2d Sun. in Advent Concep. of B. V. M.	7 38 5 2	50 22 3	40	
9 M		7 39 5 3	35 07 4	24	
10 Tu	<i>looks like snow</i>	7 40 5 5	00 17 5	8	
11 W		7 40 5 6	4 29 6	5	
12 Th	Equation of time 6' 2" subtract	7 40 5 7	9 1 6	44	
13 F	Lucy ☉ Apogee	7 41 5	SETS 22 7	34	
14 S	<i>snow or rain</i>	7 41 5 4	59 09 8	24	
15 F	3d Sunday in Advent ☽ ♂	7 41 5 6	00 16 9	13	
16 M		7 41 5 7	5 28 10	41	
17 Tu	Equation of time 3' 35" subtract	7 42 5 8	9 33 10	16	
18 W		7 42 5 9	14 22 11	30	
19 Th	♂ Jupiter south 9h 56'	7 42 5 10	10 34 11	52	
20 F		7 42 5 11	25 17 0	13	
21 S	St Thomas	7 42 5	MORN 0 0	55	
22 F	4th Sunday in Advent ☉ Enters ♋	7 42 5 0	23 13 1	39	
23 M	♂ ♂ sup	7 42 5 1	43 27 2	25	
24 Tu	Sun and Clock agree	7 42 5 2	56 8 3	16	
25 W	Christmas Day	7 42 5 4	14 26 4	12	
26 Th	S. Stephen	7 42 5 5	34 11 5	10	
27 F	S. John ☉ perigee	7 42 5 6	49 27 6	17	
28 S	Innocents	7 42 5 7	54 22 7	4	
29 F	1st Sunday after Christmas	7 41 5	SETS 27 8	20	
30 M		7 41 5 7	51 2 9	22	
31 Tu	Silvester	7 41 5 9	16 26 10	24	

As the Farmer's Almanack is intended to be published annually the Proprietor will be thankful for any communications on AGRICULTURAL and other subjects to insert in his future numbers.

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DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH, 1822.

'Tis done!—dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.
How dumb the tuneful! horror wide extends
His melancholy Empire. Here, fond man!
Behold thy pictur'd life; pass some few years,
Thy flowing spring, thy summer's ardent strength,
Thy sober Autumn fading into age,
And pale concluding Winter comes at last,
And shuts the scene.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

In the ploughing seasons for some years, a number of sets of plough irons had been missing in the neighbourhood of B—, and not the smallest trace of them or the thief could be discovered. This was considered the more extraordinary, as it is considered next to sacrilege to steal implements of husbandry. At this time there lived a man in the neighbourhood, very industrious, but rather of a parsimonious and miserly turn, but to whom the slightest suspicion of dishonesty was not then attached. One morning, however, at breakfast, this man was missed by his family; the alarm was given, and upon diligent search, he was found drowned in a hole he himself had from time to time made in the bog by cutting turf. His feet and legs, which first attracted notice, were above the surface of the water near the edge of the pool—but how were the spectators astonished and thunder-struck when they found a plough-chain about his neck, and all the irons belonging to it, and a number of other plough irons under him in the water! which, from the position he was found in, plainly shewed he was carrying the burden on his back, suspended to the chain loosely thrown round his neck; and when in the act of stooping to throw it into the pool, the weight from his back coming round with a jerk, put him off his balance, and precipitated him under water, by which he was suffocated—but the astonishment of the neighbours was increased, when they found not less than 28 sets of plough irons, which had from time to time been hid in the pool by this miserable wretch, who dared neither use nor sell them for fear of detection.—This remarkable event of retributive justice occurred several years ago, but is well recollected by many now living.

“It is a good horse that never stumbles.”

Yes, my friends; and it is a good almanack maker that has no errors in his calculations; and no blunders nor mistakes nor slips in any part of his work. There is no one without his weak side. I hope you will extend your charity to me for all my imperfections; for certainly my errors are of the head and not the heart.

Remember that Charity is one of the greatest ornaments of a Christian.

Commissioners for Light Houses.

Hon. James Fraser, John Douglas, Esq. Masr. Attendant, and Samuel Cuvard, Esq. residing in Halifax.

Sittings of the Supreme Court.

At Halifax, the 2d Tuesday of January, 1st Tuesday of April, 2d Tuesday of July and the 2d Tuesday of October.

At Pictou, on the last Tuesday of May, and 2d Tuesday of Sept.

At Truro, on the 1st Tuesday of June and 3d Tuesday of Sept.

At River Philip, (Cumberland) on the 2d Tuesday of June.

At Lunenburg, on the 1st Tuesday of June.

At Liverpool, on the 1st Tuesday of July.

At Shelburne on the 2d Tuesday of July.

At Windsor, on the last Tuesday of May, and the 4th Tuesday of September.

At Horton, on the 1st Tuesday of June, and the 3d Tuesday of September.

At Annapolis on the 2d Tuesday of June, and 2d Tuesday of September.

At Amherst, on the 3d Tuesday of June.

At Antigonish, on the 1st Tuesday of September.

Interior Court of Common Pleas

At Halifax, on the 2d Tuesday of March, June, Sept. and Dec.

At Annapolis, on the 3d Tuesday of April, and the 1st Tuesday of November.

At Digby, in the Town Plot of Digby, on the 3d Tuesday of June and 3d Tuesday of Dec.

At Lunenburg, on the 2d Tuesday of April, and the 2d Tuesday of October.

At Horton, on the 2d Tuesday of April and 2d Tuesday of Oct.

At Liverpool, on the 2d Tuesday of Nov.

At Tuskt Village, on the 1st Tuesday of April, and last Tuesday of Oct.

At Amherst, on the next day after the adjourning of the Supreme Court in June and last Tuesday of Oct.

At Shelburne, on the 1st Tuesday of Oct. and 1st Tuesday of April.

District of Colchester and Pictou, the day after the adjournment of the Supreme Court.

At Windsor, on the 1st Tuesday of January, and the last Tuesday of July.

At Guysborough, in the County of Sydney, the 2d Tuesday of Dec.

At Dorchester, in the county of Sydney, on the 1st Tuesday of July.

Sessions of the Peace.

At Halifax, on the first Tuesday of March 1st do of June, 1st do of Sept 1st do Dec.

Lunenburg ; 2d Tuesday of April and 2d do of Oct.

Horton ; do do

Liverpool ; 2d Tuesday of April and 2d do of Nov.

Barrington ; 1st Tuesday of November.

Tusket Village ; 1st Tuesday of April, and last do of Oct.

Amherst ; on the next day after the sitting of the S. C. in June.

District of Colchester and Pictou ; the day after the adjournment of S. C.

Shelburne ; the last Tuesday in March, and last do. of Oct.

Windsor ; 1st Tuesday of April and last do of Oct.

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To THE

SIR,

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Essays

John Mansel
Ed P Brooke

Charles H Lane
Geo G Warden
Lord F Lennox

J Power

Qr Mr G Robertson
Ast Sur S Fawcett

To THE PUBLISHER of the FARMER'S ALMANACK.

SIR,

A Gentleman who had been to King's County to see those fine lands we have heard so much of, called and took tea on his return. Among many agreeable things which he told us, relative to his journey, there was one, which I could not resist the temptations to put on paper and send you. My friend termed it

The Dutchman's Remedy for Hard Times.

'As I was passing,' said he, 'through Lunenburg I perceived not far from the road side, a fat, jolly looking Dutchman clearing away the ground with a spade. The place was wild, rocky, and in the midst of the woods. What in the world are you doing my good sir,' said I, 'making a remedy for Hard Times,' answered he, looking archly. 'An excellent business,' said I, 'and will you be so good as to explain the nature of the remedy; for the disease prevails to a great extent in our County, and is more troublesome to us than the dry rot in timber or the sore mouth in horses?' 'To be sure I will,' answered he, and he advanced three steps towards the road, holding the spade in his right hand he placed the top of the handle under his left arm, and leaning thereon proceeded—I have a middling good farm of two hundred acres and have been able to lay by half the produce of my crops, so that I put sixty pound to interest every year—but potatoes has fallen from five to two shillings a bushel, and I can now lay by nothing. So said I to Jake and George, "What shall we do boys? and they both looked at me, as much as to say, what does father say first? 'I'll tell you', said I, 'my plan. We wont hire Stophel any more; he is young, let him go and get a farm for himself, and get married—and we'll all work a little more ourselves, and I must set the example; for you know,' continued the Dutchman, changing his position and placing a hand on either side of his round belly, 'that I liked my ease pretty well,' but laughing merrily, he continued, 'I eat and sleep better now.'

I looked at the Sun.

'I'll not be long in my story,' said he, 'but to tell you—so I told the boys we would manage this way—if we could not get so much a bushel for potatoes, we could raise double crops and so save sixty pounds'

'So you are about clearing more land, are you?' said I.

'No, no,' answered he 'we are building a lime kiln—we have plenty of wood you see, and finer limestone can't be found in Nova-Scotia. Now we and my boys mean to make the land rich; so that where we raised fifteen bushels of potatoes, we will try to raise thirty—we don't

mean to slave ourselves, but we can work a little more than we used to do, and not hurt ourselves, so we will put out the sixty pound to interest still.

'An excellent remedy,' said I, methought if all our farmers in Nova Scotia would set themselves to enrich their lands, and improving in the mode of cultivating them, it would at least to them prove an effectual remedy for hard times, which now, thank Heaven, they only know by name, but have no acquaintance with.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a *drunkard*; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you are plagued with great bodily strength, be a *drunkard*; and it will soon be subdued by so powerful an antagonist.

If you would expose both your folly and your secrets, be a *drunkard*; and they will soon run out while the liquor runs in.

If you wish all your prospects in life to be clouded; be a *drunkard*; and they will soon be dark enough.

O! that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains.

SHAKESPEARE.

All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the *human race*, nor alienate so much *property* as drunkenness.

LORD BACON.

If you are determined to expel all domestic harmony from your house be a *drunkard*; and discord, with all her evil train will soon enter.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a *drunkard*; and you will soon have reason to prefer the bye-paths to the public streets.

If you like the amusement of a court of conscience be a *drunkard*; and you may be often gratified.

Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed, in estate, body, and soul, be a *drunkard*; and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt more effectual means to accomplish your—END.

Drunkenness expels reason—drowns the memory; defaces beauty; diminishes strength; inflames the blood; causes internal, external, and incurable wounds. It is a witch to the senses, a devil to the soul, a thief to the purse—the beggar's companion, a wife's woe, and children's sorrow makes a strong man weak, and a wise man a fool. He is worse than a beast, and is a *self murderer*, who drinks to others good health, and robs himself of his own.

A butcher of eminence was lately in company with several ladies at whist, where having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressing him, asked, "Pray sir, what are stakes now?" To which, thinking of his business, he replied, "Madam, the best rump I cannot sell lower than a shilling a pound,

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